

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY-PRODUCERS.

Published Weekly at 118 Michigan St.

GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

\$1.00 a Year—Sample Copy Free.

38th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 28, 1898.

No. 30.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

(All rights reserved by the Northern Newspaper Syndicate, of Kendal, England.)

PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING, —WITH— HINTS TO BEGINNERS, —BY— C. N. WHITE, OF ENGLAND.

Author of "Bees and Bee-Keeping," "Pleasurable Bee-Keeping," etc.

No. 4.—SWARMING.

During the months of May, June and July the bees in all properly-managed hives become very numerous, and so crowded, particularly in hot weather, that they cluster around outside the hive, and hang in a large bunch from the entrance, unless more room is given by means of supers or by enlarging the brood-nest. This clustering outside is the usual and almost certain sign of swarming-time being near.

A swarm, composed of the queen and a few thousand workers and drones, leaves the hive, and, after filling the air for a few minutes generally forms a pear-shaped mass on the branch of a tree close by. Unless the bee-keeper happens to be at hand, the swarm may be lost to him, for in all probability scouts sent out previous to the swarm, lead the merry throng to a new home which they have prepared in a hollow of a tree or elsewhere. Should that be the case, if they do not go direct without clustering, they are almost certain to do so after becoming settled, unless they are quickly hived into a clean straw skep, preparatory to being put into a hive of more modern pattern. If the swarm is allowed to remain clustering for some hours, hiving becomes a difficult operation; for, altho when swarming, bees are good-tempered, they soon become irritable if left in the sun; therefore, hiving should take place as soon as possible after the cluster has been formed. Many bee-keepers suggest the advisability of hiving swarms in the evening; this advice must refer to the re-hiving, because unless the swarm is secured as advised above, it may, and most likely will, decamp. After it is safely hived it is immaterial whether it is put into a modern hive then or in the evening; but certainly to ensure success the latter is advisable, as during a hot summer day the swarm, after being disturbed, is more likely to take to flight than it is when hived, or rather re-hived in the evening.

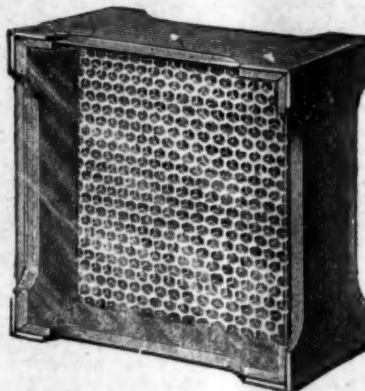
Swarms leave the hive into which they are first placed either because they have chosen another home, because they are left in the hot sun, or because the hive is daubed inside with some vile concoction with the idea of inducing the bees to accept their new home. If a swarm leaves the hive into which it is placed in the evening, it must be from one or the other of the above-mentioned reasons, or it may, and most probably

is, due to the fact that it is a second swarm or cast. Casts are headed or accompanied by virgin queens, which must leave the hive to meet with the drone, and when they issue the bees often accompany them. Sometimes they all return with the queen from her wedding-trip, but it rarely happens that once a cast leaves the new hive it again returns to found a colony. The only satisfactory method of preventing this exodus and frequent loss of the swarm is to put into the hive, when introducing the bees, a frame of brood from another hive. Bees very rarely desert brood, and the presence in the hive of such a frame would doubtless keep the bulk of the bees at home when the queen left the hive.

NATURAL INCREASE.

As soon as the flowers begin to bloom early in the new year activity in the hive commences; and a slight examination of the center combs on a warm day will reveal patches of brood in the center of the combs. The queen commences laying slowly at first, but if the brood-chamber is not too large—that is, if there are not too many combs in it, and it is well protected from changes of outside temperature—a gradual increase in the number of eggs laid daily will be maintained. But if there is a scarcity of food, only a regular supply given by the bee-keeper will have this desirable effect.

The queen lays eggs for the first few months that produce workers only; then, as soon as the hive is becoming crowded, she lays eggs in the larger, or drone, cells from which issue in 25 days drones. The appearance of drones is the first sign of



Section Fitted with Foundation.

the busy season, and should be taken as the guide for the time when hives for swarms and supers for honey should be prepared.

When the bees in the hives have become so strong in numbers, it is almost certain that honey is coming in freely, and therefore, if it is honey and not swarms that is required, some kind of receptacle, that is, a super, must be put above the brood-chamber in which the surplus honey may be placed. If, however, room for the surplus honey gathered is not provided by giving extra chambers, the cells of the combs in the brood-chamber will be filled with honey instead of being used almost solely for brood-rearing. The effect of this is that if swarming is not thus caused the colony is spoiled, as the empty cells become less and less in number until the queen is "crowded

out" altogether; that is, she has really hardly any cells in which to deposit her eggs. At the end of the season such a colony will contain a large quantity of honey, and a small lot of bees, most of them being then too old for many to be left for spring work. It is therefore of great advantage to give supers, for tho they do not at all times prevent swarming, the carrying of surplus above ensures that the combs in the brood-chamber are left for the use of the queen; consequently, the conditions enumerated above are reversed. The brood-chamber contains little honey, but a large colony of bees, most of which will be young ones, and just what are required for successful wintering and satisfactory work in the spring.

It is most desirable, if swarming is to be prevented, that laying-room should always be provided for the queen. This is usually secured by the giving of supers at the commencement of the honey-flow, so that the surplus honey is not stored in the brood-combs below. But if, after this precaution, swarms do issue, it is invariably due to the fact either that the formation of queen-cells in preparation for swarming had been commenced before the super was given; or that, tho the bees may have commenced to store honey in the super, they have been compelled by a change of weather to leave the super and crowd in the brood-chamber, thus producing the generally acknowledged cause of swarming. Certain it is that if from either of these causes crowding in the brood-chamber occurs either before or after the super has been given, the issue of the swarm is seldom prevented. If an increase of colonies is not desired, a thorough examination of the combs should be made, and the queen-cells, if any, removed. At the same time the exchange of combs for sheets of foundation may stop the inclination to swarm while the honey-flow commences, or until there is a recurrence of fine weather.

When an undesirable swarm has issued it should be hived and left until the evening, and then returned to the hive where, during the interval, a rearrangement of the brood-chamber has taken place, and additional supers if necessary have been added.

HIVING SWARMS.

Swarms settle in various places from which they are sometimes with ease dislodged, while on other occasions a little skill and some ingenuity must be exercised before they are safely settled in the hive.

All swarms should first be put into a clean straw skep. If a swarm has settled on the branch of a tree a sharp jerk will be sufficient to cause the cluster to fall into a skep held beneath. The bulk of the bees will fall into the skep, which must then be turned gently over and set on the ground, one side being raised by a brick, or something about that size. A good entrance will thus be given, and it is necessary, because at swarming-time the heat of the cluster is very great, and ample ventilation is essential.

Great care must be exercised in hiving, so as to avoid crushing a bee, for if the queen be killed the bees will return to the hive from which they issued, while if a worker be crushed, and the poison-bag ruptured, the smell of the poison will irritate the other bees, and cause them to sting. Sometimes after being put in the skep the bees again leave and return to the spot where they had clustered. In all probability this is due to the queen not being shaken with the bees into the skep. She may be remaining behind, or have dropt on the ground; if the latter, her presence will soon be ascertained by several bees clustering on the ground around her. If she is not on the ground, hiving must be repeated. Another reason for swarms deserting hives is that they are left in the sun. Being naturally in a high temperature, when under such excitement, they are unable to bear the great heat their exposure to the sun causes.

When a swarm has been hived the skep should be set down on the shady side of the tree upon which the hive clustered, or if that is not possible a white sheet should be thrown over it.

The hive may be moved as soon as the bees have clustered inside, to the spot where the swarm will remain for the rest of the season. Re-hiving—that is, the turning out of the swarm from the skep and running the bees into the hive they are permanently to occupy—had better take place later in the day; because if disturbed while the sun is hot they may refuse to enter the other hive, and fly away altogether.

Old-fashioned bee-keepers daub the inside of the skep, before hiving the swarm, with a vile concoction of beer and sugar, or some other sweet, sticky substance, with the idea of keeping the bees in the hive. Such an uncomfortable plan is more likely to cause the bees to desert the hive, as when they are shaken in their wings become sticky and many lives are sacrificed. Such a practice should be discontinued.

[Continued next week.]

Bee-Paralysis—Attempts at Curing It.

BY ADRIAN GETAZ.

In answer to Prof. Cook's inquiry on page 376, I will give a brief description of the result of my attempts at curing bee-paralysis.

In the first place, I want to state some of the peculiarities of the disease. Considering the individual bees, the disease develops very slowly; the first symptoms are the peculiar twitching so often mentioned, then a sort of slowness of movements. This increases gradually. By that time the affected bee begins to lose its hair, and finally becomes completely hairless and shiny, the stiffness gradually increasing until the affected bee leaves the hive, to drag itself on the ground until death terminates its existence. I will add that the twitching ceases about the time the falling of the hair begins. As to the duration of the disease, I cannot tell, it depends how badly the bee may be affected, and at what time of its life the disease was contracted. We may say, however, that several weeks elapse during the evolution of the disease.

As to the colony itself, it also depends how badly it is affected. The disease develops worse during the winter, and when the spring comes the majority of the bees composing the colony will have reached the hairless stage. In consequence of the weakness of the diseased bees, more or less spring dwindling follows. Nevertheless, in most cases a start at brood-rearing is made, and by and by young, healthy, or at least comparatively healthy, young bees appear in the hive and gradually take charge of the institution. Eventually they see that something is wrong with the old bees, and expel them. By that time the apiarist, not seeing any more shiny bees, thinks the disease is cured. Nevertheless it is not. A close inspection will reveal here and there a twitching bee, and now and then some sick bees expelled by the others. These are invariably thought to be robbers, unless the apiarist is fully posted. There is, however, a difference between the appearance and the quick movements of a robber-bee and those of a diseased bee.

During the summer very few bees, if any at all, reach the hairless stage, either because they are expelled before reaching that stage of the disease, or because they die of natural causes before the disease has fully developed.

In badly affected colonies it may happen that the young bees contract the disease so rapidly that they fail to expel the old ones, and carry out brood-rearing and other work. Such a colony, as a rule, dies in the course of the year or during the following winter.

The queen does not seem to contract the disease very early in her life. The first effect seems to be a diminution of her laying powers; this leads to her superseding, which almost invariably occurs during the second year of her laying. If, however, the season is bad, and very little brood can be reared, she may become so diseased as to lay infected eggs. In such case trembling and twitching bees can be seen hardly more than a few days old. In the absence of a microscopic investigation, I cannot prove that the queen lays infected eggs, but the following case seems to show it conclusively:

I had a colony in that fix, that is, showing the disease in very young bees. The colony was pretty strong yet, the honey-flow and temperature favorable, so, as an experiment, I replaced the queen. Nothing else was done. By and by the progeny of the new queen hatched, but did not show the disease at all at the beginning. Eventually the young bees were numerous enough to expel all the old ones, and now the colony is neither worse nor better than the others.

I first tried to feed salicylic acid, but I could not feed it long enough to get satisfactory results. During a honey-flow the bees will not take it; during a dearth it is difficult to feed without starting robbing. I did not want any to go in the surplus. I thought of fumigating, and then of putting some medicated substances easily evaporated in the hive, so as to make the fumigation automatic.

I tried carbolic acid and camphor. I put them in the hives in the fall, and renewed them two or three times during the winter. The effect was marvelous. When the spring came not a shiny bee could be seen, and the colonies were strong and healthy. The diseased bees that went into winter quarters were probably dead. But to my sorrow, the diseased, twitching bees began to reappear about six or eight weeks after the use of the camphor or carbolic acid was discontinued. Applied in summer time the effect was the same. While the camphor is there the disease will not show itself, but will invariably reappear six or eight weeks after its use is discontinued. The inference is natural, that the fumes of the camphor or carbolic acid are strong enough to prevent the development of the spores of the disease, but not to destroy them.

During the last five years I have used camphor every win-

ter, and invariably with the above results. As a rule, I do not use it in the summer, because it gives the honey a slight taste and odor, enough to spoil the sale of it.

Sulphur is not good. In light doses it has no effect; in strong doses it kills a number of bees. The sick ones being the weakest are sure to die, and then the operator not seeing any more shiny bees, imagines that he has cured the disease.

Changing queens, introducing young bees, etc., all have the effect of increasing the number of young and comparatively healthy bees, and hastening the expelling of the old ones. At any rate, no queen should be allowed to get old enough to become seriously diseased herself, and a yearly requeening is considerable advantage.

It is not necessary to send for outside queens. The queen bought elsewhere will contract the disease before long, and will be disabled nearly as soon as one reared in the apiary.

Knox Co., Tenn.



Tobacco Smoke for Bee-Paralysis.

BY D. W. LIGHT.

On page 376 apiarists are asked to give their experience with bee-paralysis. I divided a colony about the last of May, last year, and in about two weeks afterward they began to die—first the old bees and then the younger ones, until in front of the hive there would be a handful or more every day. Finally I called an old bee-keeper's attention to them, who said it was the worst case he ever saw, and advised me to sprinkle the bees and comb with salt water. I applied the salt water about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. That night they were all over the ground for a rod or more around the hive, making a terrible noise. The next morning it looked as if they were all dead. The queens were very prolific, and there was plenty of nectar.

I waited two or three days, and the disease did not abate. Then I thought to experiment. I lit up the smoker, put in plenty of leaf tobacco, and took out the frames one at a time, and held them in the air and sun for one minute each, and smoked them thoroughly once a day for a week, when it had entirely disappeared.

This last treatment began to check the disease from the start. I do not know which one did the work, or whether all were necessary. The next time I will try each one separately and be satisfied as to which to ascribe the curative properties.

I have noticed in the Bee Journal that the only remedy bee-men mention for the disease is to give a new queen. I think it would be wrong, as you would weaken the colony, and the queens never show any symptoms of the disease. The two cases I treated are as strong colonies as I have in my yard of 11; they are all doing finely, with a good flow of honey.

Neosho Co., Kan., June 16.



Lime and Salt-Water Cure for Bee-Paralysis.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

On page 376 Prof. Cook asks for information on the treatment of bee-paralysis.

A few years ago I had an experience with the so-called "bee-paralysis" which I will never forget. That experience was published in Gleanings in 1893. I predicted that the time was near at hand, if the disease were not checked in its spread, bee-keepers would have cause to look for other occupations. That prediction is being verified throughout the milder climates, and is experienced to some extent in the colder as well.

I have never been able to give more than a guess, or supposition, as to the cause of the so-called bee-paralysis, and I have been successful in curing every colony treated by the chloride of sodium method, while others report a failure by this method. As it happens, I have two cases in hand that may have some bearing on the question, and for the information of others, I will give it here.

Having a queenless colony early in the spring, I sent South and procured a queen, introduced her, and in due time the colony became strong numerically. It may seem strange to the reader, but nevertheless true, I was glad to find those bees badly infected with bee-paralysis, many of the bees having a dirty, black, greasy, starved look. (What next?) Well, I just let them alone till hundreds were being dragged out of the hive by the bees, and then what did I do? Well, I want to say to Prof. Cook, that I lifted all those frames out and gave that hive a complete scrubbing with a strong brine; then, while damp, I put a handful of air-slack lime in the smoker and gave the inside of that hive a complete dusting. I then took the atomizer and thoroughly sprayed the bees,

combs and all with a solution of salt water, tasting quite a little salty. I replaced the combs and bees, and in three days gave them another spraying, this time by lifting off the cover and spraying down between the combs. In five days I gave another spraying, this being June 18. That colony now has a super of 24 sections of honey nearly ready to come off, and I defy any bee-critic in this broad land to discover a bee in that colony infected with paralysis, or any signs that it ever had been infected.

The other case was a colony placed next to the colony above described, which was treated likewise, and bears the same recommendations. Those are the only cases in which the lime was used in connection with the brine—that is why I was glad, so as to test the lime in connection with the brine.

Morgan Co., Ohio, June 20.



A Rejoinder on Facing Comb Honey.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

I have been much amused and somewhat surprised at the apparent general desire to "roast" Doolittle on the "gridiron of Christian opinion" regarding what he said on pages 174 and 175 of Gleanings for March 1, 1898, relative to facing comb honey. I have asked myself over and over again, why those quoting from that article withheld from the public the way Doolittle did crate honey, and advised others to crate it; also what he said or intimated would be the result if I crated in any other way, or by any other plan than the one given in that article.

It would be as easy to prove by the Bible that any and all men and women should hang themselves, as it was to prove that Doolittle believed in facing cases with fancy honey, white honey, and then fill up the center of each case with off grades of white or buckwheat honey. And yet the way it was put to the commission-men, and the way the quotation has been sent out before the world, would lead any reader of the matter who had not read the article in which it appeared in Gleanings, to think that Doolittle really did advise putting up comb honey in accord with the quotation, when the whole import of the article shows otherwise.

To be sure, I said it would not be "dishonest" to put up honey where it was sent on commission, with white facers and dark inside, and I note that only two out of the twelve commission-men who reply, attempt to make any claim to dishonesty, and one of the two does not say that he thinks such would be dishonest, but that some of his customers to whom he sold such honey as white honey "considered it dishonest," and that is just the claim I have made under like circumstances. Some of the commission-men took pains to say that such packing as the paragraph quoted allows, would be "right," and could not be considered "dishonest," thus perfectly agreeing with the position I took, and in all the discussion brought forth I have failed to find a single word of proof that would shake the position I took. Hildreth Bros. & Segelken come out frankly and say, "We admit that any bee-keeper has the right to crate his honey, face or mix it, just as he chooses," and it is conceded by all, that what any person has a right to do, cannot be dishonest, for there is nothing right in dishonesty.

Then these same commission-men hint at the great underlying point in the whole matter, where they say that people were not so much acquainted with comb honey a quarter of a century ago as they are to-day, in which they really admit that what might be considered by some dishonest to-day might not have been so considered when the older bee-keepers first began the pursuit and sold their crop as a whole, or just as it "came off the hives," as is so aptly put by R. A. Burnett & Co. And if it was not dishonest to put up honey just as it came from the hives 20 to 25 years ago, when did it cease to be honest and begin to be dishonest? This reminds me of some saintly persons who think it perfectly right to play croquet, but hold up their hands in holy horror where the same parties engage in a game of cards.

But on one point we all agree, and had the very next sentence of my Gleanings article been quoted there would have been no discussion, for immediately following the last words of the quotation—"and the producer thought it to his interest to do." As found on page 371, American Bee Journal, I tell every reader of that article that "I should doubt the wisdom of such a course;" which was the same as saying that it would not be desirable, financially or otherwise, for a man to ship his honey with No. 1 facers, and fill in the center with dark honey. In no way, except along the lines of honesty, when sent on commission, did I "defend facing or improper grading," as one party claims I did, and should never have

written the paragraph going the rounds of the press, only to combat the idea put forth by Mr. Snyder, that improper grading was the cause of the low prices of honey as compared with former years, during which years honey was rarely graded at all by the majority of bee-keepers.

My saying that I should doubt the wisdom of facing or improper grading of honey ought to have stopt all cavil at once. But, on the whole, I am very glad I wrote as I did, and that this discussion has followed; for, through the discussion, very much along the line of education regarding the crating of honey has been brought out which otherwise would never have seen the light. My shoulders are broad and strong, and if the pounding of me (or even vituperation, as indulged in by "Skylark") will bring out something of use to the world, I can but rejoice.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

[We notice in the foregoing that Mr. Doolittle thinks that if we had quoted all he wrote for Gleanings on the subject of facing comb honey, "there would have been no discussion." Then we wonder how it comes that in the very same paper where Mr. Doolittle's article appeared in full, there was such a hot discussion, and "roasting" of Doolittle, that the editor of Gleanings cut off discussion in that paper.]

The weak point in Mr. Doolittle's defense is where he emphasizes the words "*sent on commission*," just as if that made any difference as to the honesty of the action. To our mind that makes it so much worse, for then the commission-man is made the scapegoat.

To face comb honey for market is *wrong*, every time and everywhere.—EDITOR.]



Management for Extracted Honey.

BY JOHN NEWTON.

In running an apiary as I do, partly for comb and partly for extracted honey, I usually select the strongest and best colonies for comb honey, and the rest are run for "extracted." When the spring work has been done—such as clipping queens' wings, etc., and before the honey season opens—I see that my extracting-combs and supers are clean and in proper condition for the honey season. My supers are the same size as the brood-chambers, only one comb less is used; eight combs $8\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ comprising my extracting super.

As the season opens, my supers and queen-excluders are brought from the store-room, the smoker is lighted, and the bees smoked, the excluder placed over the brood-chamber, and one super is put over the excluder on all colonies to be run for extracting honey, and are strong enough to need room. After the honey-flow fairly opens I make it a rule to see what is being done in the supers, or colonies not yet having extra room, so that if more room is needed it may be given at once. I never allow a shortage of room for storing. In doing so, two objects are sought: One is to discourage swarming from over-loading, and the other is to receive the greatest amount of surplus honey. I run all colonies two stories high. When super No. 1 is about two-thirds full, it is raised and super No. 2 placed under it.

I might here say for those who have not so many spare combs, that it can be worked by extracting one-half of the combs at a time, always placing the combs with the most honey to the center of the hives. By doing this, you will get well-ripened honey, and it does not allow the bees to be overcrowded or in need of store-room.

As the season advances, and in four or five days after you have placed on the second super, super No. 1 will be ready for extracting, but here let us be sure that our honey is well ripened before extracting. We all know that nectar which the bees collect from the flowers is thin and watery, and must be fully evaporated to make the best honey. The bee-keeper should be equally wise and not extract his honey until it is cap over. This requires a little more labor of uncapping, but then we get honey far superior, and the wax for our trouble. We do not want honey that has been ripened artificially. All honey should be allowed to ripen in the hives; the honey will have a better body, and is superior in flavor.

Now we must see that our extracting and store rooms are in good order—everything clean and tidy. When visitors come to see me I never feel ashamed to show them into my extracting-room; I know they will not be disgusted and depart saying, "I do not want to eat any extracted honey if every bee-keeper is as dirty as Newton; it is not fit to eat."

I have seen extracting-rooms all daubed and sticky, and the bee-keeper also. Let us put a good, clean article on the

market and command a good price. Have our extracting and store-rooms in good order, the extractor placed in position on a box or bench in good order, and high enough to let a pail under the tap; the honey-cans the same in the store-room with the strainer secured around the top; uncapping-can placed in position, knife sharp, dish of warm water to place the knife in when not in use uncapping, which will assist much in the work.

My uncapping-can is just an oblong box with a bent tin so as to drain the honey to one end and run it in a dish. My screen for holding the cappings is one of the screens of my solar wax extractor. When the screen is full it is placed in the solar, and another one put in its place, and if it is a nice, sunny day the same night we will have no cappings to wash for vinegar, but they will be into nice yellow wax, and the honey which was in them can be placed in the store-can none the worse for going through the solar.

Now, when everything is ready—the comb-box, wheelbarrow, and the smoker going good—I proceed to the bee-yard and go around to those hives from which I wish to extract, placing the entrance-blocks on, and giving a few puffs of smoke. This will cause an excitement, and warm up the honey, and will greatly aid in extracting. We must be cautious not to give too much smoke, which injures the flavor of the honey. Now proceed to that part of the yard at which you wish to start, and after giving a few more puffs of smoke in the top, tear off the quilt and take out one comb, placing it at the entrance so as to give more room in the hive to shake and brush the bees from the combs, and prevent killing and making the bees angry, placing each comb as the bees are cleaned from them into the comb-box. After all combs are out, close down the hive, remove the entrance-blocks, and proceed to the extracting-room. Uncap and extract.

A little caution must be taken in turning the extractor: Start slow, gradually getting up speed, and there is not much danger of breaking the combs. After extracting, place the combs to one side until evening, then replace them on the hives. If I was working, as I mentioned before, extracting the half super at a time, I would carry a set of combs with me and replace them as soon as the full ones are taken out. After the day's extracting is over, and all honey is run into store-cans, cover up the extractor, uncapping-dish, etc., so as to keep them clean until needed again; and thus I work on until the honey season is over. During the last extracting the bee-tent is usually brought into use to prevent robbing.

After the extracting season is finally over, and all combs extracted, they are piled three high on hives, with a quilt between the brood-chamber and supers, with a corner turned back to allow the bees to clean them up, or, if placed in the yard some distance from the bees, tiered up, the combs spaced to allow bees access to them, they will soon clean them up. But I prefer the former way, as it does not cause the same excitement. After combs are clean and sweet, they are again placed in the store-room with a sheet of paper between each, until they are wanted again the following spring.—American Bee-Keeper.

Ontario, Canada.



Shallow-Scallopt Sections in Tiering-Up.

BY EDWIN BEVINS.

Allow me to say to "Arkansas" (page 422) that his trouble about tiering-up arises from the fact that he uses sections which are not scallopt deep enough. When two sections such as I use are placed side by side, the scallops make an opening of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. If separators are used that come up even with the tops of the sections and divide this passage there is, of course, a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bee-space on each side of the separators; and this is ample for the bees to work through. With shallower scallops I have had some of the trouble that "Arkansas" complains of.

I cannot quite agree with Dr. Miller that it is no great matter if the bees cannot go up freely between the outside sections and the side of the super. It is a waste of time for bees to travel around to the other side of the section in order to get above, and there are times when time is money as well as money. With a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space at the sides the bees seem to go up freely.

The Doctor's answer to "Arkansas'" second question shows that he misapprehended his meaning. It was not the space between supers that bothered "Arkansas," but the space between the upper edges of the separators and the scallopt edge of the section. "Arkansas" can get around his trouble by using sections with deeper scallops, and also by using separators scallopt on their upper edges.

Decatur Co., Iowa.

How to Prevent Swarming—And at the Same Time Get the Largest Yield of Honey.

BY J. E. CRANE.

Well, now! That heading looks like a good one. The only difficulty, so far as I am concerned, is that I do not know just how to do it; i. e., with every colony. To be sure, I can remove the queen from every colony that I find preparing to swarm, remove queen-cells, etc., to the end, but I may not in this way get the largest yield of honey; besides, how about such colonies as swarm without so much as an egg in a queen-cell, and evidently without thinking about it more than 15 minutes?

Again, we may shake a colony from its combs and give it an empty hive; but this does not always work, as I have had them swarm under exactly these conditions; besides, our vision of finisht surplus grows less very rapidly with this treatment.

Another way is to produce a non-swarming strain, or breed, that we can depend upon, that will keep right on storing honey to the close of the season without a thought of swarming; but as it may take from 50 to 100 years, or perhaps much longer, to produce such a breed, it does not seem altogether practical, especially to us whose locks are turning gray. But this does not prevent us from doing what we can to develop such a strain of bees. If but partially developed, it would help in a degree. That some method is necessary is evident from the short time in which bees can gather surplus honey. In this section of country about four weeks is a full average. Now, if the brood-chamber is filled with honey at the end of the first week, and during the second week a swarm issues, it will be well on to the fourth week before this colony will be strong enough to go into boxes again to much purpose, and this leaves only a few days for filling our clean white sections. Our new swarm will require from one to two weeks to fill its hive; and will be ready to go into the surplus department just in time to start its combs, and then, as the flow is over, coat its sections with propolis.

There are some non-swarming devices, but as they have not seemed to me practical, I shall not speak of them. But what is to be done? Something must be done, or, in most seasons we shall get little surplus honey and much increase. We have all observed, or most of us have, that what will break up one "broody" hen will not another. You can frighten one from her nest and she will scarcely return to it again; while with others you can take them off and they will "set" on a board or on the floor, or even on their roost. You may imprison them for several days, and when you liberate them they will go back to "sitting" on sticks or stones with the most provoking stupidity. It is thus with our bees; what will cure the swarming-fever in one colony will have but little effect upon others. With one you can cut out the queen-cells nearly ready to seal and they will give it up; with another colony it is of no use whatever.

The presence of a large amount of brood in the hive appears to be the most exciting cause of swarming. This leads me to the first method of preventing swarming. I remove every brood-comb and replace them with empty combs, or at least those having no brood. While a little honey seems to do no harm, a little brood given them or left in their hive may upset our best intentions; for the colony is apt to start queen-cells upon it and then swarm. The brood-combs that are removed can be given early in the season to any weak colonies, and thus quickly bring them into a profitable condition, while the colony that would have swarmed, finding its brood gone, usually gives up swarming at once and goes to work with a will, quickly filling the brood-chamber with honey, and a moderate amount of brood, and is again at work in the boxes. This plan works well about nine times in ten, when perhaps the tenth time they will start brood and queen-cells at once, and out they swarm. This tenth time is apt to be where a swarm, or part of one, has gone into our colony before we operated on them. Strong colonies only should be treated in this way, as having no hatching brood in their hive they soon become weakened.

Another class of colonies, such as have a very moderate amount of brood, or an old queen, or one we wish to supersede, we open their hive and remove the queen, if we can find her, and cut out the queen-cells. Eight days later we again cut out queen-cells; and in from four to eight days more give them a young virgin queen. If she is young enough, she is usually accepted and soon laying, and as the brood from the old queen keeps hatching until near the close of the season, it remains strong and does quite a fair business. If we fail to find the queen we cut out all queen-cells every eight days to

the end of the season, and the queen usually disappears before that time, so we can give them a virgin queen.

But there are many colonies that have young, vigorous queens of the previous season that we do not wish to destroy, and we have not a sufficient number of dry combs to give them. These we treat in another way. Finding the queen, we remove her with a brood-comb, one from which the young bees are just hatching, if possible, and place the comb with another having considerable honey and one having a little honey and no brood in a new hive, and after shaking off bees enough from the combs of the hive from which the queen was removed to make a good nucleus, when the old bees have returned to the parent hive, we close it up, after making sure the comb of brood we gave it has no queen-cells. We remove all queen-cells from the hive from which we removed the queen, that are likely to hatch within eight days. Of course we return the partly-filled sections, and in eight or nine days we again cut out all queen-cells, and later give a virgin queen, the same as we did to the colonies whose queens we destroyed. This plan keeps us very well supplied with young queens.

In eight days we again go over our colonies, giving the strongest ones preparing to swarm a full set of dry combs in place of their brood-combs, and give these brood-combs to the nuclei formed the previous week, thus quickly building them up into profitable colonies that will sometimes give as much surplus as the colony from which they were started. Italian bees are at their best when placed in small nuclei; they give up all thoughts of swarming, and seem to store two or three times as fast in proportion to their numbers as when in full colonies.

I am apt to find some queenless colonies near the close of the season. My young queens are frequently several days old before I get around to introduce them, as I have several yards to look after. Then there are some that get mixt, and a part of the bees appear to want an old queen and a part a young virgin, and so, like some families that pull in different directions, neither get what they want. These I give two or three brood-combs, and they usually come out all right. Some apiarists return old queens to hives that have been unqueened, but I have never succeeded in returning them satisfactorily.

In removing queen-cells I select the best and place in nurseries to hatch, and thus keep myself well supplied with virgin queens of good quality.

While the plan above outlined does not wholly prevent swarming, it does prevent very much increase—enough to use all my old combs and keep my stock good; and while I do not get nearly as much honey as I believe I should if the bees would give up the foolish habit of swarming, I have reason to believe that I get more than I should by any other system with the same expense. Of course, it will be understood that I am working wholly for comb honey. Where a yard of bees is run for extracted honey, a modification of this view should be used.—Bee-Keepers' Review. Addison Co., Vt.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Several Questions by a Beginner.

1. I transferred a colony during apple-blossoming, from a box-hive to a dovetail. I became over-zealous and fixt up three frames with the old comb which had brood in and replaced in the hive. I find that the comb has sagged and sticks to one or two other frames. Would you cut them apart?

2. Will the bees be likely to swarm after transferring? They have not done so as yet.

3. I hived a swarm in what we call the "Lumber District," at Albany, some time ago. I lookt for the queen but could not find one. I then took the hive with foundation comb, turned the bottom up, swept some of the bees into the hive, then turned it right side up and placed the edge above the remainder of the bees. They immediately began to run up in the hive, and I now have them here in the yard. They seem quite contented, and are working all right. Do you suppose the queen is among them?

4. From this same swarm I notice one drone-bee that goes

in the same as the workers. Does he carry nectar the same? If not, why should he act as he does, and remain away as long as if he were at work? And when he returns he remains in the hive about the same length of time as the workers do.

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, I'd cut them apart and straighten the combs in the frames. Don't have any frame that you can't lift out separate from every other frame.

2. They will do just about the same as if they had not been transferred, altho in some cases the transferring would have some effect toward preventing swarming.

3. The great probability is that the queen is in the hive with the bees. In hiving natural swarms, the queen is allowed to run in with the rest, and it is a rare thing that the queen is seen, and also a rare thing that she is lost.

3. A drone never gathers nectar from the flowers. He goes out and exercises to work up an appetite, then goes into the hive and takes a lunch. I don't know why that drone times his trips like a worker.

Shiny Bees—Honey-Dew for Winter.

1. I notice in two of my colonies a good many sleek, shiny-looking bees, usually about eight or ten about the entrance, and on lifting out the frames I find a good many on them. The healthy bees are hard at work all the time endeavoring to force these sleek looking ones out of the hive. They look as if they might have been dipt in oil, and seem to be smaller than other bees. I can detect nothing wrong inside of the hive.

2. Our crop so far has been almost altogether honey-dew, making a very dark honey of a disagreeable flavor. My crop will not exceed 800 pounds from 56 colonies, unless a good fall flow helps us out. The brood-chambers are full of this honey-dew. Will the bees winter well on it? VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Occasionally one or more such bees as you describe may be found in different colonies, and no special importance need be attached to the fact. They have lost their plumage, and that makes them look black, and also smaller. A chicken looks smaller when all its feathers are plucked. If the number is large in a colony, and if the diseased bees have a tremulous motion, it is probably bee-paralysis. In the North this seldom amounts to much, but it becomes a very serious matter in the South. Very many remedies have been offered, each one saying his own remedy succeeds while the others fail, and that's about equivalent to saying that, as yet, no certain remedy has been found.

2. Some kinds of honey-dew will do well for wintering, but perhaps in most cases it is rather bad, especially if it is very dark.

Crost and Crooked Combs.

I have several colonies of bees in dovetail hives that have badly crost and crooked combs. Would you advise me to prepare new hives, by filling self-spacing frames with full sheets of foundation, and transfer all such colonies into new hives, and then put a queen-excluding zinc sheet on top of the new hive, and set the old hive with its unhatched brood on top of the new, in order that all the young bees may be hatched and reared, and not be destroyed?

Or, would it be best to place the old hive at the bottom, after the queen is secured in the new top hive, as then the bees might still hatch the young brood out, and remove all the honey in these crooked combs into the top story? and then, after all the brood is hatched in the lower story, and no eggs be deposited in it (the queen being at the top) I could remove the old lower story, and melt the crooked combs. VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—The first question is, whether it may not be possible with a little cutting to get the combs, or at least part of them, separate and straightened in the frames. If the case is so bad that this is not possible, then perhaps you will find very little difference in the two ways you mention. If you put the old combs above, you'll find more honey in them. If you put them below, you'll find more pollen in them. If you don't object to having the honey in the old combs, perhaps it will suit the bees better to have the old combs above.



Labels on Sections.—Instead of having the very whitest sections, G. K. Hubbard favors using a cheaper grade and pasting labels on top of each section. Looks just as well on opening a case, gives as good satisfaction, and helps advertise.—Gleanings.

An Important Item in Moving Bees, the editor of the American Bee-Keeper says, is to have always a bit of cotton-batting ready to close promptly any leak that may occur. When bees are confined, he says they will take salt water more readily than fresh.

Activity of Italians.—H. Kuhn says, in L'Apiculteur, that he is convinced the Italians are more active than the blacks. In the evening he set the bees at work on some frames with a little honey not far from the apiary. His own bees (blacks) stooped work at sunset, but Italians that came from an apiary more than a quarter of a mile away kept at work till it was completely dark. The same thing was repeated the next day with the same result.

Top Ventilation in Summer.—Dr. Miller, in Gleanings, favors top ventilation in hot weather. It will not do to have an opening close to the sections, as that hinders the sealing of those nearest the openings, but he would at least have an opening to each story whenever a colony occupied with brood more than one story. The editor thinks that top ventilating, like spreading the brood in spring, is one of the fine arts that beginners may do well not to meddle with.

Skylark's Big Yield.—J. M. Hambaugh gives, in Gleanings, a sketch of J. P. Israel (Skylark), who is now 75 and wide awake; and relates that in 1882, Mr. Israel increased 50 colonies to 101, and the next year decreased them to 16, a bad boy helping the decrease by robbing the bees and starting the bees to robbing. In 1884 he increased the 16 to 69, and harvested 10,592 pounds of comb honey in 2-pound sections—an average of 662 pounds to the colony, spring count!

Value of Unfinished Sections.—W. Z. Hutchinson esteems them highly at the beginning of the honey harvest. If the harvest comes in a flood the difference is not so noticeable, but when it comes slowly the bees, especially if Italians, are loth to commence in the supers, crowding the brood-nest with honey. He says: "A super of partly-drawn combs at the opening of the harvest has proved nearly as valuable to me as a super of completed sections."—American Bee-Keeper.

When to Unite Weak Colonies.—G. M. Doolittle says he has found it not a good plan to unite weak colonies in spring. The excitement of uniting results in using up more rapidly the old bees, and the united colony gets through no better than either of the weaklings singly. So he lets them alone till some grow to five frames of brood. A frame of brood is taken from one of these and given, not to the weakest, but to one of those having four frames of brood. A week later he takes a frame from each five-brooder and gives to a three-brooder. When all are built up to five brood each, he takes four frames of brood with adhering bees from one colony and alternates it with the frames of another colony, thus making a strong colony with nine frames of brood, that will give a good account of itself in the supers.

How to Find Queens.—G. M. Doolittle gives, in Gleanings, the following specific instructions for finding a prolific queen, based on a theory that it may be interesting for others to confirm or refute:

"To find a prolific queen, look for her between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., on one of the two outside combs of the brood-nest; for it is my belief, after 25 years of practical observation, that most queens have a certain route (there are a few exceptions,) which they go over every 24 hours, the queen being near the center of the brood-nest at midnight, when the temperature at the outside of the cluster of bees is coolest, and from there travels in her egg-laying toward the outside of the cluster till noon, when she commences to return, reaching

the center again at midnight. The next day she does the same thing again, only going in an opposite direction, or toward the opposite side of the hive, which brings her on one of the two outside combs of brood, between the hours above mentioned.

"Very early in the morning or late at night I rarely find a queen on either of the outside combs of brood, but midway between them and the center of the brood-nest, while at from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. I find a queen on one of the outside combs of brood, nine times out of ten, providing the brood-nest is in a normal condition. If an empty comb is inserted anywhere in the brood-nest, the queen will be quite likely to be found on this comb 24 hours later; but in such a case the brood-nest would not be in a normal condition."

Consumption During Season of Repose.—M. Leon Dufour says that in his part of France this season lasts eight months—from Sept. 15 to May 15—and may be divided into three periods:

The first period is from Sept. 15 till Oct. 15. During this period there is still activity, brood is present, and altho there are some days when nectar is gathered, the consumption is considerable, varying from three to five pounds.

The second period is of four months, from about the middle of October till the middle of February. During this time there is no brood, no work, and the daily consumption is light, amounting to 11 to 13 pounds for the four months.

The third period includes the end of winter and the beginning of spring, the three months from Feb. 15 till May 15. Activity returns, flowers become increasingly abundant; some days the hives increase in weight; but the weather is very variable, the activity of the bees and the feeding of brood requires abundant nourishment, so on the whole there is heavy consumption, the loss in weight varying according to the colony from 16 to 20 pounds.

At least 83 pounds must be left for winter stores.—L'Apiculteur.



THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO., of New York State, for three months this season had an unprecedented rush of bee-supply orders. But it seems they were able to give their customers more prompt service than many of their competitors.

DR. A. B. MASON, of Lucas Co., Ohio, Secretary of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, wrote us July 18:

"I never saw bees so busy on sweet clover, and still they are getting very little surplus honey."

MR. W. BOWLING, of Ontario, Canada, wrote us recently:

"The Bee Journal is a first-class bee-paper, that tells one where to get first-class bees and first-class honey; and also is a first-class kicker against adulterators. I wish you every success."

MR. O. O. POPPLETON, now in Brevard Co., Fla., writing us July 18, said:

"We are having another little spurt of honey-gathering, which may increase my average yield from 10 to 20 pounds over former estimate of 80 pounds (on page 441)—a good way to be disappointed; and I have, besides, 25 per cent. increase—a little the best I have done since the big freeze in 1895. Things are partially recovering from the effects of that freeze, but it will be many years before the phenomenal yield of 1894 can be repeated."

MR. W. A. PRYAL, of Alameda Co., Calif., writing us on July 14, reported:

"We did not have any rain to speak of since I wrote you previously. The rains then helped out some, but not enough to do any great amount of good. Aside from the dry weather the season is a nice one, tho it could be improved in a few particulars. But as man cannot improve the weather any, what is the use of complaining?"

"This city has had its wish gratified. We have a camp of

soldiers on this side of the bay. They are at Fruitvale, a suburb of the city, four miles to the East. I am four miles to the North, opposite the Golden Gate. So 'soger boys' are a common sight on the streets of Oakland. They are members of some of the California regiments, and we wanted some of the Eastern boys so as to show them some of the nice things hereabouts."

MR. W. L. COGGSHALL, of Tompkins Co., N. Y., writing us July 17, reported:

"A frost July 11th and 12th, when basswood is in full bloom, and no rain since, with North winds and cool nights, has the effect to make bee-keepers blue. We'll have the shortest white honey crop in eight years; so I helped the men (4 of us and a boy) put up 100 tons of hay in just 15 days."

MR. THOS. G. NEWMAN, of San Francisco, Calif., General Manager of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, writing us July 16, said:

"The high winds here, about nine out of the twelve months of the year, make bee-keeping almost impossible in, around and about San Francisco. It is all that the bees can do to gather enough to live on, altho we have pasturage for them in abundance. Further south and east they often do well, but here, never. The great drouth all over the southern part of the State will make this year's crop of honey very short."

MR. E. B. GLADISH, Secretary of the Leahy Mfg. Co., of Missouri, called on us July 21. He had been on a two weeks' vacation to Niagara Falls and then back again, calling on the A. I. Root Co., of Ohio, after which he crossed the State of Michigan, and Lake Michigan, and then visited several manufacturers of bee-supplies in Wisconsin.

It is surprising how some of the bee-supply manufacturers travel around. It almost tempts us to go into that line of business, for we have always had a great desire to travel, but are simply held down in our office all the time trying to get out a bee-paper every week. But "what can't be cured must be endured," we presume, and so we will have to be content to remain at home, and let others do the travelling around.

"H. E. HILL is now editor of the American Bee Journal," is the way the Australian Bee-Bulletin announced it when Mr. Hill took the tripod of the American Bee-Keeper. Editor Hill comments on the excusable error as follows:

"The similarity of names is doubtless responsible for the antipodal confusion. But we can stand it if Bro. York can."

Why, certainly, we can stand it. It's the truth generally that hurts. Whatever anyone says of or against us that isn't true always hurts the sayer more than it does us. Of course it is a little unfortunate that the American Bee-Keeper wasn't called by some other name, for, like the rose, if called by a different name it would be "just as sweet."

MR. PAUL VAN SYCKLE, of Porto Rico, has just lately been visiting Editor Hill, of the American Bee-Keeper, who says:

"Mr. Van Syckle was for a number of years located in Cuba, where we made his acquaintance and enjoyed his hospitalities. An apiary at San Juan, Porto Rico, constitutes a part of his present industrial interests, of which he expects to soon be in charge again. He relates a story of home markets, good prices, profusion of nectar-yielding flowers, and general favorable conditions, that makes us fairly 'homesick' for a Porto Rican bee-ranch."

Very likely by the time this number of the Bee Journal reaches its readers, Porto Rico will be under the flag of the United States.

MR. W. S. POWDER, of Marion Co., Ind., wrote us as follows July 18:

"I start for Atlantic City to-morrow morning for 10 days' rest. I never worked so hard in my life as I have this season, and I know you have worked hard, too. I wish you could join me on the trip."

Thank you, Mr. Powder. Indeed we would like to go with you, but we couldn't possibly get away, for the Bee Journal requires our constant attention. A weekly bee paper, and no helper that can bear the brunt of the work, ties us down pretty closely. Others will have to take the vacations, and we will remain home and report them.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail Matter.]

UNITED STATES BEE-KEEPERS' UNION

Organized to advance the pursuit of Apiculture; to promote the interests of bee keepers; to protect its members; to prevent the adulteration of honey; and to prosecute the dishonest honey-commission men.

Membership Fee—\$1.00 per Annum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Pres., George W. York; Vice-Pres., W. Z. Hutchinson; Secretary, Dr. A. B. Mason, Station B, Toledo, Ohio.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—E. R. Root; E. Whitcomb; E. T. Abbott; C. P. Dadant; W. Z. Hutchinson; Dr. C. C. Miller.

GENERAL MANAGER AND TREASURER—Eugene Secor, Forest City, Iowa.

VOL. 38.

JULY 28, 1898.

NO. 30.



NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

The A B C of Marketing Honey is a very timely subject that will be discust in a series of articles in the American Bee Journal by Mr. Herman F. Moore, who has had some 12 years' experience and is abundantly able to give something of interest and value to our readers. The first article will appear next week. Look out for it.

A Poor Honey-Year.—Gleanings thinks reports show a more general failure than ever known. Quite generally clover is a failure, but Vermont and Colorado have had a good season, and there are some good reports from West Virginia, Northern Carolina, Wisconsin and Michigan. But no remarkable upward tendency in prices appears as yet.

Honey in Cans vs. Barrels.—We are glad that most dealers in bee-keepers' supplies have stopt quoting barrels and kegs for honey in their annual catalogs. Tin cans holding 60 pounds each are so much more desirable in every way. They can be handled more easily, packt more closely, and then, best of all, when the honey in them is granulated it can be liquefied right in the cans, without first digging it out, as is necessarily the case when in barrels.

If we could have our way, no more extracted honey would be put into barrels. We have now on hand a number of barrels of honey, and would have paid half a cent more a pound for it if it had been put into 60-pound cans instead of the barrels. We doubt if we shall ever buy any more honey in barrels.

Of course, if a large bee-keeper has a certain demand for his honey that would prefer barrels, it would be different. But

we believe the cans are much more satisfactory in every way. Can your honey if you possibly can. If you can't can it, then bar'l it up.

Apiculture at Omaha.—On page 385 we presented a good picture of the Apiary Building at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. This building is located on the North tract directly opposite the Transportation and Agricultural Implement Building. It belongs to what is familiarly known as the Swiss Farmhouse style of architecture, and is declared by experts to be the best arranged and most convenient building ever erected for bee-exhibits. It is built of wood and staff. All the exposed heavy timbers are painted a red brown color, while the roof is green, and has a skylight on each side of the ridge-pole that extends the length of the building. Every precaution has been taken to insure plenty of light, as it is an important adjunct in displaying a honey exhibit. In addition to the skylights there are numerous windows, and the show-cases have both glass sides and tops. The interior of the building has been prettily decorated with draperies of yellow and white, and the names of the counties exhibiting are shown in comb honey.

The Nebraska display is arranged in a case that extends along the south side of the building. The exhibit is very attractive and complete, and contains a large array of samples of honey both in the comb and extracted. A unique feature of the Douglas county exhibit is the bottled vinegar manufactured from honey.

In the center aisle a large collection of prest honey and pollen-producing flowers and plants are displayed in a large case. Nebraska is represented by 1,800 different specimens. There is also an attractive array of wax-flowers, the work of Mrs. E. Whitcomb. Other States exhibiting are: Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Texas and Utah.

Two liquefying rooms fully equipt with utensils used by bee-keepers are located in the west end of the building for the convenience of exhibitors. There is also a very large assortment of hives and extractors and other articles.

A comfortable reception room has been fitted up for visitors in the gallery where three colonies of bees may be seen at work in glass hives, or passing back and forth from nearby gardens through holes made in the wall for their accommodation.

The United States Bee-Keepers' Union has decided to hold its next convention at Omaha, and an effort is being made to have it held Sept. 7, 8 and 9, which are the dates set for the National Pure Food Congress to be held at Omaha. Mr. E. Whitcomb, Superintendent of the Bureau of Bee-Industries, is in hopes that the convention may be held at that time, as it is believed that reduced railroad rates may be more easily obtained then.

Abbreviating the Names of Journals is the heading of a column and a quarter editorial by Editor Hutchinson in the July Bee-Keepers' Review. Of course it was written as a reply to our utterance on page 425, where we once more protested against the use in print of the letters "A. B. J." when referring to the American Bee Journal. But here is Mr. Hutchinson's editorial:

In a recent issue of his journal, Editor York objects to the use of A. B. J. as an abbreviation for American Bee Journal. I believe he has before now made the same objection. Out of deference to his feelings I always write it American Bee Journal in my editorials, but I always do it with a feeling that I wish that he didn't feel that way about it. He says that he is the highest authority as to what his journal shall be called; and I suppose that is true, but the next thing is to get people to call it by its whole name. I might request all my friends to call me William Zenas Hutchinson, but I doubt if they would do it. I am almost universally called "W. Z.," not only by bee-keeping friends, but by my neighbors, and all those with whom I come in contact in a social way. And, say,

"Geo." I don't feel badly about it. I look upon it as a mark of good fellowship, or comradeship or friendship. It's only to the fellow to whom you feel "chummy" that you ever give a nickname, or cut his name down to an abbreviation. American Bee Journal is a long name. It's almost as bad as William Zenas Hutchinson. Its editor may request us to spell it all out every time we write it, and we may do it because we like him and wish to please him, but when we get to talking one with another, it will slip out "A. B. J." in spite of all we can do. Wherever I go I always hear it referred to as "A. B. J." All orders and correspondence that come to me in reference to the American Bee Journal, call it the "A. B. J." Bro. York, himself, in his letters to me always uses this abbreviation. If we could simply contract it to the one word "Journal," as we can "Bee-Keepers' Review" to simply "Review," or "Gleanings in Bee-Culture" to "Gleanings," it wouldn't be so bad; but to have to write it all out each time—well, it shows that we have some regard for the feelings of its editor, and that is all it does show—in the Review. Of course, if I were writing an article for some paper outside of our special class organs, I should most assuredly refer to it as the American Bee Journal, and do it with pride, too, but right in our own family, where every one will know exactly which journal is meant, it seems as tho we might be indulged that much. Bro. York, won't you reconsider, and allow us, right here at home, when there isn't company, to use that short, chummy abbreviation that has slipped off our tongues and the points of our pens so many times—A. B. J.?

W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

Had Mr. Hutchinson read our remarks on page 425 more carefully, he wouldn't have written one-quarter of the above extract, for we plainly said that we objected to the use of the letters "A. B. J.," when meaning the American Bee Journal, *in public print*. What do we care what people call it in their private correspondence or conversation? Why, they can call it "A. B. J.," "B. A. J.," "J. A. B.," or anything else they please, outside of public print, and we won't object at all.

Really, it is the editors of some of the bee-papers that need to learn that giving the initials of a paper from which they copy is no credit at all—neither to themselves nor to the papers they copy from.

"William Zenas Hutchinson" is not a parallel illustration at all, so need not be noticed further than to say that of course no editor would be guilty of copying an article that was written by Mr. Hutchinson, and then sign it "W. Z.," or "W. Z. H.," and call that a proper credit. But we are now talking about publications, and not about "chummy" names.

We said we were the highest authority as to how our journal should be referred to *in public print*. To this statement Mr. Hutchinson says: "I suppose that is true"—he isn't quite sure of it. If that isn't "cool" we don't know what is. If we are not the highest authority in this matter we think it is time we are finding out who is. Surely, not a man who hasn't a cent invested in the American Bee Journal.

Now, we don't want any editor to print in full the words "American Bee Journal" just because he regards our feelings, nor because he wishes to please us—those reasons are too weak to consider at all. We want him to do it because it is only simple justice so to do—because he has no right to copy original articles or ideas, and then not give full and intelligent credit for them.

On page 208, of the July Review, second column, after referring to something Mr. Dadant said in this paper about feeding, Mr. Hutchinson has "A. A. J., 182." That might mean "American Ant Journal," if there were one by that name; but of course he meant the American Bee Journal. Then why not say so, if Mr. Dadant's remark was worth mentioning in the Review?

We stand ready—as we have always stood—to credit other bee-papers for what we take from their columns in just the way their editors wish us to credit them; and we have a right to expect that the editors of the other papers will reciprocate that readiness.

In reply to Mr. Hutchinson's final question, we must say firmly, but kindly, no—if he refers to public print. And we

would say to any and all editors, whether of the apian or agricultural press, if you are not willing to give the American Bee Journal proper credit for what you consider worth taking from its columns, then don't take it. We are not begging editors to copy from our columns, but we are perfectly willing they shall take all they want, provided they always give credit therefor as they should—to the American Bee Journal.

The United States Bee-Keepers' Union

has a very nice bit of attention given it by way of a full-page engraving in the American Bee-Keeper, showing the nine officers, each one ingeniously set in a honey-comb cell. The likenesses are excellent. Two editorial articles, together with an article on "The Power of Association," by General Manager Secor, set forth the value of the organization and the wisdom of securing membership therein. The editor thus mentions the case of a Pennsylvania bee-keeper for whom trouble is brewing:

"He has kept bees for 15 years without a thought of any unpleasantness; but, like hundreds of others, his hour has come, and we regret sincerely to state he has no claim upon the Union's protection."

It is a good plan to get under shelter before the storm comes. Besser you jines der Union rightd away quick!

Asking Questions.

A subscriber in Jamaica wants to know whether he can ask questions to be answered in the Bee Journal. Certainly. Any regular subscriber to this journal has the right, and is invited, to ask questions, which will be answered in print, unless they are such simple questions as can be answered by reading any of the many books devoted to bee-keeping. Of course, no one would begin to keep bees without getting a good book in addition to the American Bee Journal, or some other good bee-paper.

Actually, a year or two ago a subscriber asked if the queen lays her eggs in empty cells, or in those first filled with honey! Think of taking time and space to answer such a question in print!

After referring to your text-book on bees, and you find you are unable to solve any problem relating to your case, then send in your question, and our "special nut-cracker," Dr. C. C. Miller, will do his best to help you out of your difficulties.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we are offering. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.

The Alsike Clover Leaflet consists of 2 pages, with illustrations, showing the value of Alsike clover, and telling how to grow it. This Leaflet is just the thing to hand to every farmer in your neighborhood. Send to the Bee Journal office for a quantity of them, and see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. Prices, postpaid, are as follows: 50 for 20 cents; 100 for 35 cents; or 200 for 60 cents.

Honey as Food is a neat little 24-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to creating a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 20 cents; 50 for 35 cents; 100 for 65 cents; 250 for \$1.50; 500 for \$2.75. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

FOR THE READERS OF THE
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING, —WITH— HINTS TO BEGINNERS.....

By Mr. C. N. White, of England,

Author of "Bees and Bee-Keeping," "Pleasurable Bee-Keeping," etc.

Mr. White is owner of one of the largest apiaries in the country where he lives, and has made a life study of the subject. He is also lecturer, under the Technical Education Scheme, to several County Councils in England. He will treat the subject in a

Series of Nine Illustrated Articles:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. General and Introductory. | 4. Swarming. | 7. Supering. |
| 2. Bees. | 5. Hives. | 8. Diseases. |
| 3. Handling Bees. | 6. Foundation. | 9. Wintering. |

This is a series of practical articles that bee-keepers of the United States will not want to miss reading. They will appear only in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

We want our present readers to begin at once to get their neighbor bee-keepers to subscribe for the Bee Journal for the last six months of 1898, and thus read the articles by Mr. White. In order that all may be able to take advantage of this rare opportunity to learn from a successful and practical English authority on bee-keeping, we will send the American Bee Journal for

The balance of 1898 for only 40 cents—
To a NEW Subscriber—thus making it

SIX MONTHS FOR ONLY FORTY CENTS—

Which can be sent in stamps or silver. If you are a subscriber already, show the offer to your bee-keeping neighbors, or get their subscriptions, and we will give you, for your trouble, your choice of ONE of the following list, for each new 40-cent subscriber you send:

For Sending ONE New 40-cent Subscriber:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Wood Binder for a Year's Bee Journals | 10 Foul Brood—by Dr. Howard |
| 2 Queen-Clipping Device | 11 Silo and Silage—by Prof. Cook |
| 3 Handbook of Health—Dr. Foote | 12 Foul Brood Treatment—by Prof. Cheshire |
| 4 Poultry for Market—Fan. Field | 13 Foul Brood—by A. R. Kohnke |
| 5 Turkeys for Market—Fan. Field | 14 Muth's Practical Hints to Bee-keepers |
| 6 Our Poultry Doctor—Fan. Field | 15 15 "Honey as Food" Pamphlets |
| 7 Capons and Caponizing—Field | 16 Rural Life |
| 8 Kendall's Horse-Book | |
| 9 Mullen's Horse-Book | |

For Sending TWO New 40-cent Subscribers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Potato Culture—by T. B. Terry | 7 Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee Culture" |
| 2 Green's Four Books | 8 Dr. Brown's "Bee-Keeping for Beginners" |
| 3 Ropp's Commercial Calculator | 9 Bienen-Kultur—German |
| 4 Dr. Tinker's Bee-Keeping for Profit | 10 Bees and Honey—160 pages—by Newman |
| 5 40 "Honey as Food" Pamphlets | 11 People's Atlas of the World |
| 6 Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping—by Pierce | |

All New Subscriptions Begin July 1.

Please remember that all the above premiums are offered **only** to those who are now subscribers, and who will send in new ones. A new subscriber at 40 cents cannot also claim a premium.

Now, let every one go to work, and help roll up the largest list of subscribers the old American Bee Journal ever had. It can easily be done if ALL who possibly can get a few new subscribers will kindly do so.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Be It Known

To all Men, we are prepared
to fill orders promptly for

CHOICE QUEENS of the best Golden or Leather-Colored Italians....

Tested \$1.00; Untested—one, 75c; three, \$1.50. After July 1, 50c each. Remit by Express Money Order, payable at Barnum, Wis. One and two-cent stamps taken. Address,

Van Allen & Williams,
25 Atf
BARNUM, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases—everything used by bee-keepers. Orders filled promptly. Send for catalog. MINNESOTA BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY MFG. CO., Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



ONE MAN WITH THE UNION COMBINATION SAW

Can do the work of four men using hand tools, in Rippling, Cutting-off, Mitring, Rabbeting, Grooving, Gaining, Dadoing, Edging-up, Jointing Stuff, etc. Full Line of Foot and Hand Power Machinery Sold on Trial. Catalogue Free.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.,
46 Water St
SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEEES! Florida Italian QUEENS!

Tested Queens, \$1.00 each; Untested, 50c. Prompt and satisfactory dealing.

Address, **E. L. CARRINGTON,**
11 Atf
De Funiak Springs, Fla.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Whooping Up on Basswood.

Bees are booming. I have taken 4,000 pounds to date, and I am in the midst of the basswood flow. I have taken off 2,000 pounds the last 7 days from 100 colonies. J. MESSINGER.

Juneau Co., Wis., July 16.

Too Wet for Honey.

The honey crop so far is short. Like in all other localities, there was a profusion of white clover, but too wet to secrete nectar. We had a copious rain last night which will help the fall crop. B. FRANK HOOVER.

Whiteside Co., Ill., July 20.

Working on Acorns.

Clover bloomed well but did not yield much honey. I think it was too wet in the spring, and it is too dry at present, but there is still some white clover in bloom in the low places. Bees did not swarm much in this locality—had only six natural swarms from 65 colonies, spring count. They are storing some honey in the surplus departments, but it is dark in color. This dark honey must come from the acorns. Five years ago I got some dark honey that I thought came from flax. But it was awfully dark, and of peculiar flavor. Corn is

50c*Tested Queens*50c

For the next 30 days I will sell Tested Queens reared from the best Italian stock at 50c each—or \$5.50 per dozen. Untested, 40c.—or 3 for \$1.00. Safe arrival.

W. J. FOREHAND, Fort Deposit, Alabama.
28A3t Please mention the Bee Journal.



Best Basswood Honey in Barrels ****

We have a limited number of barrels of **very best Basswood** Extracted Honey, weighing NET about 280 lbs. which we are offering at 7 cents per lb. f. o. b. Chicago. Do you want a barrel or so of it? If so, address, with the cash,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

Muth's HONEY-EXTRACTOR Square Glass Jars.

Root's Goods at Root's Prices.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES in general, etc. etc. Send for our new catalog.

Practical Hints will be mailed for 10c. in stamps. Apply to—

Chas. F. Muth & Son, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

"A Queenly Deceiver."

"He fools his customers by sending more than is expected."—See page 105, current volume Bee Journal, and ask for the free pamphlet referred to. I am now prepared to fill orders promptly with FINE YELLOW-TO-THE-TIP QUEENS, at 75c each; 3 for \$2.00, or 6 for \$3.50. Purely-mated Queens reared from the best stock and by the best method known, is what I furnish, and will prove it to all who give me a chance. Money Order Office, Warrenton.

Address, W. H. PRIDGEN.

22Atf Creek, Warren County, N. C.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Queens, Bees and Bee-Keepers' Supplies

Tested Queens in April and May, \$1.00. Untested, 75c. Choice Breeders, either three or five-banded Italians, at \$2.00. Choice Imported Breeders, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Price-List to

F. A. CROWELL,

8Atf GRANGER, MINN.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



SEE THAT WINK!

Bee - Supplies! ROOT'S GOODS at Root's Prices.

Powder's Honey - Jars, and every thing used by bee-keepers. Prompt service, low freight rate. Cat-free. Walter S. Powder, 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

QUEENS

Is of H. G. QUIRIN, of Bellevue, Ohio.

Ten years' experience with the best of methods and breeders enables him to furnish the best of Queens—Golden, Italian—Doolittle's strain—warranted purely mated, 50c; 6 for \$2.75. Leather Colored same price. Safe arrival. Will run 1,200 Nuclei, so there will be no waiting for your Queens. No postage stamps wanted. 23A16t

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

READY TO MAIL

My 40-page Catalog of my Specialties, and Root's Goods at their prices. I carry a full line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES, and can ship promptly. Catalog Free.

GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Southern Home of the Honey-Bee

Will continue to rear none but the BEST QUEENS. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, \$1.00.

GEO. W. HUFSTEDLER, Prop., President of National Queen-Breeders' Union, Beeville, Texas.

24Atf Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS FOR SALE...

Queens, \$1.00; after August, 50 cents. Mrs. A. A. SIMPSON, Swarts, Pa. 27A6t

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Excursion to Saratoga, N.Y., and Return

via Nickel Plate Road, account Young People's Christian Union of United Presbyterian Church. Tickets to be sold Aug. 1 and 2, with return limit of Aug. 31, by depositing them with Joint Agent at Saratoga. Excellent dining-car service, smooth road-bed and luxurious sleeping cars. For full particulars address J. Y. Calahan, Gen'l Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Van Buren St. Passenger Station. (54-30-1)

just beginning to bloom, and I think I will get better-looking honey from corn and black-heart weeds, which are very plentiful in this locality, and have not failed to yield nectar in six years. Golden-rod and Spanish-needle are very plentiful here, and always yields some honey. Will some one tell me something about honey from acorns?

I became interested in bees about a year ago, and have been attending to Jacob F. Wirth's bee-ranch. I like to work with bees. I have seven colonies of my own in fine condition.

ANNA MESSIER.

Henry Co., Ill., July 16.

Basswood Good While it Lasted.

Our honey harvest is over for this year, I think. Basswood opened July 2, and closed July 18. It was good while it lasted, and the honey secured will probably pay expenses and leave a margin of profit, especially if we get the better prices that we look for.

HARRY LATHROP.

Green Co., Wis., July 21.

No Swarms and No Honey.

There have been no swarms in this locality, and I have been examining my hives and find them all full of bees and sheets of brood, but no honey.

JOHN CRAIG.

Macoupin Co., Ill., July 18.

Seeded to White Clover.

Mr. Messinger, my neighbor, has taken over five barrels of honey, mostly white clover. Our country has come in freely to white clover this year; one would think the whole had been well seeded by some one. My bees are doing finely. Mr. Messinger never extracts any from the lower story. He wintered about 100 colonies.

GEO. H. LAWRENCE.

Juneau Co., Wis., July 12.

He Keeps in the Lead.

I have mailed a picture of my small apiary, which includes eight colonies, of which I am very proud, and hold the lead of all in my neighborhood for getting the largest quantity of honey, altho all the bees around have the same chance to gather it. All there is to gather from grows wild, and when the white clover is gone we take off the sections and apron them down. I believe I am the only one here who takes the Bee Journal, and that is what helps me to keep in the lead. This is only my second season with bees. CHAS. S. COCHRAN.

Baltimore Co., Md., July 19.

[Thanks for the picture, Mr. C.—Ed.]

Not an Ounce of Surplus.

I began with 50 colonies in the spring, and up to date they have not stored an ounce of surplus honey. Too much rain.

A. B. BATES.

Franklin Co., Mo., July 16.

Failure of Alfalfa to Yield.

I see it stated that alfalfa does not produce any nectar in Iowa. Perhaps the land on which it is grown may have something to do with its failure to give out the nectar. I have in mind two pieces of alfalfa—the one is on first bottom land, and the other runs along one side of the alfalfa and there is good

A Book Recommended by Dr. Gallup.

THE NEW METHOD

In Health and Disease.

By W. E. Forest, M. D., 12th Edition, Revised, Illustrated, and Enlarged. This is the greatest and best work ever published as a HOME PHYSICIAN, and as

A Guide to Health.

It makes the way from Weakness to Strength so plain that only those who are past recovery (the very few) need to be sick, and the well who will follow its teachings cannot be sick. It is now in many families the only counsellor in matters of health, saving the need of calling a physician and all expenses for medicines, as it teaches Hygiene and the use of Nature's remedies, not a drug treatment.

All Chronic Diseases

are considered, and there is not a curable disease that has not been helped by some of the "New Methods" given here; even those who have been pronounced Consumptive have been entirely cured. While for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Dysentery, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Catarrh, Emaciation, General Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Diseases Peculiar to Women, etc., the methods are sure, and can be carried out at one's own home and with little or no expense.

A Guarantee.

So confident are the publishers of the results, that they offer to refund the money to any one who will try "New Methods" thoroughly, if the book is returned in good condition.

The New Edition

is illustrated with a number of Anatomical plates from the best English work on Anatomy published, and others made expressly for this work; contains 300 pages, printed on fine calendered paper, and although the price of the first edition (much smaller in size and without illustrations) was \$2.50, we sell this at \$1.00, postpaid; or club it with the Bee Journal for one year—both together for \$1.60.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

For sending us two new subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, we will mail you the book free as a premium, or we will mail it for sending your own advance renewal and one new yearly subscriber. This is a wonderful premium offer. Address all orders to—

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS.

LARGE Yellow Untested Italian Queens, 65 cents Each.

Sure to please. T. N. BRIGGS, Marion, Mass.

Please mention the Bee Journal. 28A4t

The Nickel Plate Road

will sell excursion tickets to Chautauqua Lake and return on July 29 at one fare for the round trip, with return limit of 30 days from date of sale by depositing tickets with Secretary of Chautauqua Assembly. Tickets good on any of our through express trains. Cheap rates to many other points East. Communicate with this office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for any further information desired. Van Buren Street Passenger Station, Chicago (on the loop.) Telephone Main 3389. (44-28-3)

DR. PEIRO,

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Queen-Clipping Device Free**

The Monette Queen-Clipping device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping queens' wings. We mail it for 30 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

BEES, HONEY, MONEY

Queens for Business.
Supplies at Bottom Prices.

"Bee-Keeping for Beginners," price 50 cents, imparts the instruction. Price-List free.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



OUR PRICES are worth looking at. We are making the new

Champion Chaff-Hive

with dovetailed body and supers, and a full line of other Supplies, and we are selling them CHEAP. A postal sent for a price-list may save you \$\$\$\$

H. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Box 187 SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

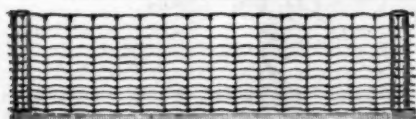
IF YOU WANT THE

BEE-BOOK

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

Bee-Keeper's Guide.

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

**OLD GLORY**

has no end of admirers these days. Likewise, men appreciate a fence which knows neither defeat nor retreat. Try it.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**By Return Mail.
Queens.**

Strictly 5-band or Golden Beauties. Untested, 50 cents. Tested, \$1.00.
25A8t TERRAL BROS., Lampasas, Texas.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Excursion to Chautauqua Lake

over Nickel Plate Road July 29 at one fare for the round trip. By depositing tickets with Secretary of Chautauqua Assembly, same are available for return passage within 30 days from date of sale. City ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago, Van Buren Street Passenger Station (on the loop.) Telephone Main 3389. (43-28-3)

drainage, it does not give out any nectar. The other lot is on a ridge, the land a stiff clay, and with an incline to the southeast, the elevation about 30 feet above the bottom land, and on the ridge the alfalfa gives plenty of nectar.

WM. H. EAGERTY.

Republic Co., Kan., July 18.

Planting the Apple-Tree.

What plant we in the apple-tree? Sweets for a hundred flowery springs To load the May winds' restless wings, When from the orchard row he pours Its fragrance through our open doors.

A world of blossoms for the bee, Flowers for the sick girl's silent room, For the glad infant sprigs of bloom, We plant with the apple-tree.

—Selected.



In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

**Is a Swarm an Organism?—
Other Questions.**

Query 78.—What makes one colony, if left to itself, build more drone-comb than another? Or, what induces a colony to build drone-comb, and what to build worker-comb?

2. Is a swarm of bees one organism, or is it a crowd of organs—self-sufficient beings?

3. What do you think of the organic conception of the honey-bee?

4. As the larva need different food during the time of their growth, how do the nurse-bees make the change, and how do they know to make it at the proper time?—German.

E. France—I don't know.

W. G. Larrabee—These questions are beyond me.

C. H. Dibbern—1. I don't know. 2. I should say a big crowd. 3. To fill a useful place in nature. 4. I don't know.

P. H. Elwood—I suspect the man who wrote this batch of questions is waiting to answer them, and I am willing that he should.

Jas. A. Stone—1. I know not. 2. I think they are. 3. I don't have any idea on this point. 4. By the instinct God has given them—and in no other way.

Prof. A. J. Cook—1. Condition of hive, with probable character of queen and colony. 2. A multitude of individuals working together. Like a family. 3. ? 4. A great problem. Who can answer?

Dr. C. C. Miller—1. The strength of the colony, the age of the queen, the time of year, etc. 2 and 3. I don't believe we better fool with such things this side the water. Wait till they settle in Germany. 4. Probably by instinct.

J. A. Green—1. A colony with a failing queen will build more drone-comb than one with a queen that is young and vigorous. Instinct, apparently, teaches them that drones are likely to be needed. 2. This is a question for the splitter of words rather than the bee-keeper. A single bee is an organism, viewed in one light. So is a single human being.

California

If you care to know of its Fruits, Flowers Climate or Resources, send for a Sample Copy of California's Favorite Paper—

The Pacific Rural Press

The leading Horticultural and Agricultural paper of the Pacific Coast. Published weekly, handsomely illustrated \$2.00 per annum. Sample Copy Free.

PACIFIC RURAL PRESS,
330 Market St., - SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,
Sole Manufacturer,
Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

FREE FOR A MONTH.

If you are interested in sheep in any way you cannot afford to be without the best and only weekly sheep paper published in the United States.

WOOL MARKETS AND SHEEP

has a hobby which is the sheep breeder and his industry, first foremost and all the time. Are you interested? Write to-day Wool Markets & Sheep, - Chicago
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-KEEPERS!

Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898

J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

COMB FOUNDATION Wholesale and Retail.

Working Wax into Foundation for CASH A Specialty.

Hives, Sections, and a full line of Supplies. The best of everything. Write for Catalog, with prices, and samples of Foundation and Sections.

BEESWAX always wanted for cash or trade.

GUS DITTMER,

AUGUSTA, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

**Cash PAID FOR
Beeswax**

For all the Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 25 cents per pound, CASH. No commission. Now if you want cash, promptly, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEO. W. YORK & CO.

118 Michigan st., CHICAGO, ILL.

Texas Queens

Best honey-gathering strain in America. Untested, 75c. Write for a Circular.

J. D. GIVENS, Lisbon, Tex.

7A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.

July 29

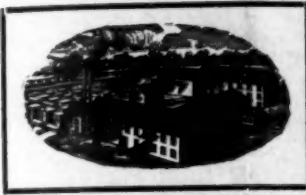
the Nickel Plate road will run an excursion to Chautauqua Lake at one fare for the round trip. Write to J. Y. Calahan, 111 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. Telephone Main 3389. (42-28-3)

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published today. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.



8E13t

Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

We have the best equipt factory in the West. Capacity 1 car load a day; and carry the largest stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the apilary, assuring best goods at the lowest prices, and prompt shipment.

Illustrated Catalog, 72 Pages, Free.

We also manufacture TANKS of either wood or galvanized steel, all sizes, any form, and for all purposes. Price-list Free. Address,

E. KRETCHMER, Red Oak, Iowa.

Golden Italian Queens Cheap!

Two-frame Nucleus, with Queen, \$2.25. If you want **BEES FOR BUSINESS**, send for my Catalog of prices. 18E1f J. F. MICHAEL, Greenville, Ohio. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS Italian stock. Untested, 70c each; 3 for \$2.00. After July 1, 50 cents each; tested, \$1.00 each. **Root's Goods at Root's Prices.** Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free.

THEODORE BENDER, Canton, Ohio.

20Atf

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



Anyone Interested in AGRICULTURAL PETSUNTS CAN'T afford to be without the

AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST.

Sample copy FREE to ANY ADDRESS upon receipt of name and address plainly written on postal card naming paper in which you saw this ad. Address AGRICULTURAL EPITOMIST, Indianapolis, Indiana.

26E26t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

QUEENS Pure Italian—3 or 5-banded. Untested, 50c each. Parties wanting 1 dozen or dozen lots will do well in writing for wholesale prices. I have 700. Can send by return mail. **DANIEL WURTH,** 28E3t Falmouth, Rush Co., Ind. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Sweet & Clover

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white).....	.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	.70	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	.80	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00
Crimson Clover.....	.55	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

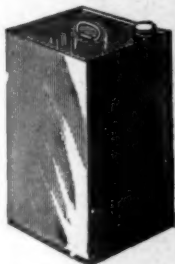
GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

If you want the BEST... Honey Extractor

Get Williams' Automatic Reversible, And You Have It. Address,

VAN ALLEN & WILLIAMS, 10E1f Barnum, Wisconsin. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Only 6 cts. per Pound in 4 Can Lots or Over.



Finest Alfalfa Honey!

IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

We can furnish **White Alfalfa** Extracted Honey, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 6½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6 cents. The Cash MUST accompany each order.

A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Viewed from another standpoint, nothing less than the colony can be considered an organism. In much the same sense the family, or in modern life the community, is required for a complete organism. 3. Tell us what you mean. 4. By means of the instinct which God has given them.

O. O. Poppleton—1. Several reasons: An old queen, a heavy flow of honey, a strong colony, etc., and sometimes pure contrariness. 2, 3 and 4. These are fine questions to theorize about.

R. C. Alkin—1. Conditions favoring prospective swarming or supersedure while the combs are being built on urgent need of store comb. Last sentence—need of drones, need of workers. 2, 3 and 4. I leave these to the scientists.

Mrs. L. Harrison—1. Where there are young queens more worker-comb will be built; if an old one, drone, as she contemplates abdicating the throne. 2. Crowd of organs. 3. I don't think. 4. By instinct; instructed by the God of nature.

D. W. Helise—1. Some strains of bees have far stronger inclinations in that direction than others. Much depends upon the rush with which a honey-flow may come, and the prolificness of a queen. 2, 3 and 4. I don't know. Ask Prof. Cook.

Eugene Secor—1. The age of the queen probably has some effect on drone-comb building. Bees also prefer drone-comb for storing honey, hence the outside frames in the brood-chamber are often filled with drone-comb. 2, 3 and 4. Excuse me, please.

G. M. Doolittle—1. An old or failing queen tends toward the building of drone-comb. 2. I incline to think one bee cannot "make a colony." 4. Instinct implanted in them tells the bees just how to accomplish the best results for the colony.

E. S. Lovesy—1. This is governed generally by the strength of the colony and the swarming impulse. 2. As I view it, a crowd of organs. 3. One of Nature's wonderful conceptions. 4. Bees, like other insect life, seem to know when and what to do in the matter of reproduction.

Mrs. J. M. Null—1. Age of queen and size of hive materially affect the building of drone-comb. 2. Of one organism when seized by the swarming impulse (apparently); at all other times each self-sufficient for its mission. 3 and 4. Beyond my reach. "Sour grapes," any way; don't want 'em.

Rev. M. Mahin—Several things have influence in this. The age of the queen has something to do with it. A strong colony will build more drone-comb in a large hive than in a small one. They will also build more drone-comb when forage is abundant. 2, 3 and 4. I cannot undertake to answer these questions here.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—These questions more particularly concern the ethereal biological, metaphysical and theosophical minded bee-keeper than the real honey-producer. The latter is so held down to old mother earth by the "things of time and sense" that he has no time to give to the "ethereal" part of the business.

J. M. Hambaugh—1. The notion of swarming will strike one colony and the

BEE-BOOKS

SENT POSTPAID BY

George W. York & Co.,
Chicago, Ills.

Bees and Honey, or Management of an Apiary for Pleasure and Profit, by Thomas G. Newman.—This edition has been largely re-written, thoroughly revised, and is "fully up with the times" in all the improvements and inventions in this rapidly-developing pursuit, and presents the apiarist with everything that can aid in the successful management of an apiary, and at the same time produce the most honey in an attractive condition. It contains 250 pages, and 245 illustrations—is beautifully printed in the highest style of the art, and bound in cloth, gold-lettered. Price, \$1.00.

Langstroth on the Honey-Bee, revised by Dadant.—This classic in bee-culture, has been entirely re-written, and is fully illustrated. It treats of everything relating to bees and bee-keeping. No apiarian library is complete without this standard work by Rev. L. L. Langstroth—the Father of American Bee-Culture. It has 520 pages; bound in cloth.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Bee-Keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary, by Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.—This book is not only instructive and helpful as a guide in bee-keeping, but is interesting and thoroughly practical and scientific. It contains a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of bees. 400 pages; bound in cloth and fully illustrated.

Price, postpaid, \$1.25.

Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied, by G. M. Doolittle.—A method by which the very best of Queen-Bees are reared in perfect accord with Nature's way. 175 pages, bound in cloth, and illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

A B C of Bee-Culture, by A. I. Root.—A cyclopedia of 400 pages, describing everything pertaining to the care of the honey-bees. It contains 800 engravings. It was written especially for beginners. Bound in cloth. Price, \$1.25.

Advanced Bee-Culture, Its Methods and Management, by W. Z. Hutchinson.—The author of this work is too well known to need further description of his book. He is a practical and entertaining writer. You should read his book. 90 pages, bound in paper, and illustrated. Price, 50 cts.

Rational Bee-Keeping, by Dr. John Dzierzon.—This is a translation of his latest German book on bee-culture. It has 350 pages; bound in paper covers. \$1.00.

Bienen-Kultur, by Thomas G. Newman.—This is a German translation of the principal portion of the book called BEES OF HONEY. 105 page pamphlet. Price, 40 cts.

Convention Hand-Book, for Bee-Keepers, by Thomas G. Newman.—It contains the parliamentary law and rules of order for Bee-Conventions—also Constitution and By-Laws, with subjects for discussion, etc. Cloth, gold-lettered. Price, 25 cts.

Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers—by CHAS. F. MUTH. Also contains a Foul Brood Cure and How to Winter Bees. 40 p.; 10 cts.

Why Eat Honey?—This Leaflet is intended for FREE distribution, to create a Local Market. 100 copies, by mail, 30 cts.; 500 for \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00.

How to Keep Honey and preserve its richness and flavor. Price same as Why Eat Honey.

Alsike Clover Leaflet.—Full directions for growing. 50 for 25 cts.; 100 for 40 cts.; 200, 70c.

Apiary Register, by Thos. G. Newman.—Devotes two pages to a colony. Leather binding. Price, for 50 colonies, \$1.00; for 100 colonies, \$1.25.

Preparation of Honey for the Market, including the production and care of comb and extracted honey. A chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

Bee-Pasturage a Necessity.—This book suggests what and how to plant. It is a chapter from BEES AND HONEY. Price, 10 cents.

The Hive I Use, by G. M. Doolittle. It details his management of bees, and methods of producing comb honey. Price, 5 cents.

Dr. Howard's Book on Foul Brood.—Gives the McEvoy Treatment and reviews the experiments of others. Price, 25 cts.

Silo and Silage, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—It gives the method in operation at the Michigan Agricultural College. Price, 25 cts.

Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping, by G. A. Pierce. Result of 25 years' experience. 30 cts.

History of Bee-Associations, and Brief Report of the first 20 conventions. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood Treatment, by Prof. F. R. Cheshire.—Its Cause and Prevention. Price, 10 cts.

Foul Brood, by A. R. Kohnke.—Origin, Development and Cure. Price 10 cts.

Bee-Keeping for Profit, by Dr. G. L. Tinker.—Revised and enlarged. It details the author's "new system, or how to get the largest yields of comb or extracted honey." 80 p., illustrated. 25c.

Commercial Calculator, by C. Ropp.—A ready Calculator, Business Arithmetic and Account-Book combined in one. Every farmer and business man should have it. No. 1, bound in water proof leatherette, calf finish. Price, 40 cts. No. 2, in fine artificial leather, with pocket, silicate slate, and account-book. Price, 60 cts.

Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung, nach der neuesten methode (German), by J. F. Eggers. This book gives the latest, most approved methods of bee-keeping in an easy, comprehensive style, with illustrations to suit the subject. 50 pages, board cover. Price, 50c.

Green's Four Books, by Chas. A. Green.—Devoted to, 1st, How We Made the Old Farm Pay; 2nd, Peach Culture; 3rd, How to Propagate Fruit-Plants, Vines and Trees; 4th, General Fruit Instructor. Nearly 120 pages. Fully illustrated. 25 cts.

Garden and Orchard, by Chas. A. Green.—Gives full instructions in Thinning and Marketing Fruits; Pruning, Planting and Cultivating; Spraying, Evaporation, Cold Storage, Etc. 94 pages, illustrated. Price, 25 cts.

Kendall's Horse-Book.—35 pictures, showing positions of sick horses, and treats on all their diseases. English or German. Price, 25 cts.

Lumber and Log-Book.—Gives measurements of lumber, logs, planks; wages, etc. 25c.

Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush, by Prof. A. J. Cook.—Full instructions. Price, 35 cts.

Grain Tables, for casting up the price of grain, produce, hay, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Capons and Caponizing, by Dr. Sawyer, Fanny Field, and others.—Illustrated. All about caponizing fowls, and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Our Poultry Doctor, or Health in the Poultry Yard and How to Cure Sick Fowls, by Fanny Field.—Everything about Poultry Diseases and their Cure. 64 pages. Price, 30 cts.

Poultry for Market and Poultry for Profit, by Fanny Field.—Tells everything about the Poultry Business. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Turkeys for Market and Turkeys for Profit, by Fanny Field.—All about Turkey-Raising. 64 pages. Price, 25 cts.

Rural Life.—Bees, Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables, and Household Matters. 100 pages. 25 cts.

Potato Culture, by T. B. Terry.—It tells how to grow them profitably. Price, 40 cts.

Hand-Book of Health, by Dr. Foote.—Hints about eating, drinking, etc. Price, 25 cts.

Book Clubbing Offers.

(Read Carefully.)

The following clubbing prices include the American Bee Journal one year with each book named. Remember, that only ONE book can be taken in each case with the Bee Journal a year at the prices named. If more books are wanted, see postpaid prices given with the description of the books on this page. Following is the clubbing-list:

1. Langstroth on the Honey-Bee.....	\$2.00
2. A B C of Bee-Culture.....	2.00
3. Bee-Keepers' Guide.....	1.75
4. Bees and Honey (Cloth bound).....	1.65
5. Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.....	1.75
6. Dr. Howard's Foul Brood Book.....	1.10
7. Advanced Bee-Culture.....	1.30
9. Bienen-Kultur [German].....	1.20
11. Rational Bee-Keeping [Paper bound].....	1.75
13. Bee-Keeping for Profit.....	1.15
14. Convention Hand-Book.....	1.15
15. Poultry for Market and Profit.....	1.10
16. Turkeys for Market and Profit.....	1.10
17. Capons and Caponizing.....	1.10
18. Our Poultry Doctor.....	1.10
19. Green's Four Books.....	1.15
21. Garden and Orchard.....	1.15
23. Rural Life.....	1.10
25. Commercial Calculator, No. 1.....	1.25
26. Commercial Calculator, No. 2.....	1.40
27. Kendall's Horse-Book.....	1.10
30. Potato Culture.....	1.20
32. Hand-Book of Health.....	1.10
34. Maple Sugar and the Sugar Bush.....	1.20
35. Silo and Silage.....	1.10
36. Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.....	1.30
37. Apiary Register (for 50 colonies).....	1.75
38. Apiary Register (for 100 colonies).....	2.00

Illinois.—The annual meeting of Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association, will be held at the Court House, in Freeport, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday, August 16 and 17, 1898. All interested in bees are invited to attend.

B. KENNEDY, Sec., New Milford, Ill.

Instinct of nature prompts them to rear some of the opposite sex, while others are not so smitten. 2. I can't catch on, but it seems to me they are a crowd of organs, dependent upon one another. 3. Here I'm lost. Ask Dr. Miller. 4. That is their trade. Nature provided the instinct.

Emerson T. Abbott—1. What makes one man use tobacco and another let it alone? 2. Perhaps. Are two mud-turtles one? 3. I should like to have the writer explain what he means. 4. How does a pigeon know how to prepare the food for her young, and when to give it to them? How do you know anything?

S. T. Pettit—1. Various causes. Old or poor queens; dissatisfaction with their quarters; the thought of swarming. The opposite conditions conduce to the building of worker-comb. A strong colony will build proportionately more drone-comb than a weak one. 2. Yes, one organism. 3. I don't understand the question. 4. I don't know.

Dr. A. B. Mason—1. There are several reasons. A colony with an old queen is more liable to build drone-comb than is one with a young queen, and also more liable to do it under a strong honey-flow than when there is a moderate flow. 2. A crowd of organs. 3. I think it shows the wisdom of the Being who created it. 4. Perhaps Dr. Miller will tell you.

J. E. Pond—1. Who can tell? I can't. 2. A colony of bees consists of three parts, queen, drones, workers, all forming one distinct whole. 3. It would take pages to state an intelligent answer to the question, and then we could only theorize. Certain facts have been proved, why they are so is a guess. 4. Who can answer? I can't. We must fall back upon the idea that Nature governs well.

G. W. Demaree—1. "German" has asked a whole book. All close observers know that very old queens induce large numbers of drones—it is a matter of instinct with the bees. A good season and too much drone-comb will usually give a big output of drones. 2. The honey-bee lives in colonies, and that condition with them is essential to existence. Is this true? 4. Don't have to make any change; Nature does that.

R. L. Taylor—1. The better the queen the greater the inclination to build worker-comb; the poorer or the older the queen the greater the inclination to build drone-comb. When a colony realizes that it may soon be necessary to rear a new queen, it is anxious first to provide drones and so build drone-comb. There is a limit to this, when comb is not needed for brood of any kind, but for honey only they are apt to build drone-comb because it is more economical. 2. Both—*E. pluribus unum*. 3. It's marvelous. 4. Instinct, I suppose.

One Fare to Saratoga, N. Y., and Return

via Nickel Plate Road, on Aug. 1 and 2, account of Young People's Christian Union of United Presbyterian Church, with return limit of Aug. 31, by depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Saratoga. Cheap rates to many other Eastern points. Communicate with this office, 111 Adams Street, Chicago, for further information. Van Buren Street Passenger Station, Chicago. (53-30-1)

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equipment with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Atf

An Italian Queen-Bee Free!

UNTESTED OR TESTED.

AN OFFER TO
REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR getting and sending us ONE NEW Subscriber to the Bee Journal for one year (with \$1.00 to pay for the same) we will mail you, as a premium, one Untested Italian Queen. For TWO new subscribers (with \$2.00) we will mail one Tested Italian Queen. These Queens are reared near Chicago, Ill., and are fine ones. Will YOU have one?

CASH PRICES:

Untested, 50 cents Each. Tested, 75 cents Each.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

We want

EVERY BEE-KEEPER

.....To have a copy of.....

Our 1898 Catalog

Send us your name and address and we will take pleasure in mailing you a copy

G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Agent for the Southwest—

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at factory prices.



Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the Northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through-freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the West are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellence. Polished, snowy-white Sections, beautiful straw-colored transparent Foundation, improved Smokers and Honey Extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c. postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful Catalog for the asking. Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company, 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.**

Select-Tested Golden Adel Queens.

Each, \$1.00. A practically non-swarming and non-stinging strain of golden bees. "How to Prevent Honey Candyling" given to each customer. Tested Queens, each, 75 cents. 26Atf

HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, July 20.—Not any of the new crop of comb honey on the market this week; what little has come sold at 11¢. Extracted brings 5¢ for the white, according to quality; ambers, 5¢. Southern, fair to good grades, 4¢. Beeswax, 27¢. Market is in good shape for disposing of honey of all kinds. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

Kansas City, July 9.—New comb, No. 1, white, 11¢; amber, 10¢. Extracted, white, 5¢; amber, 4¢. Beeswax, 22 to 25¢. Old stock of honey all cleaned up. Few shipments of new in market. C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

New York, July 9.—Comb honey: We closed out all of our old crop some time ago. We have received several lots of new crop from the South, good, No. 1 white, which sells readily at 11¢ per pound.

Extracted: Receipts of new crop from the South are large. We quote: Common, 48 to 50¢ a gallon; good, 52 to 55¢ a gallon; choice, 5 to 5½¢ pound. Demand is good, especially for the better grades. Beeswax remains firm at 28 to 29¢. HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.

Boston, July 9.—Fancy white in cartons, 13¢; No. 1 white in glass-front cases, 11 to 12¢; No. 1, 10 to 11¢; No. 2, 8 to 9¢. Extracted, white, 6 to 7¢; light amber, 5 to 6¢. Beeswax, pure, in good demand with very light supply, 30¢.

At the present time the demand for both comb and extracted honey is very light with but little stock on hand.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

San Francisco, July 9.—White comb, 8¼ to 10¢; amber, 6¼ to 7¼¢. Extracted, white, 5¼ to 6¢; light amber, 4¼ to 5¼¢. Beeswax, 23 to 25¢.

Small quantities of the new crop have been offered by sample, but nothing of consequence has been yet done in the same. There will be very little white sage honey this season, but a moderate amount from the alfalfa and tulsi districts. Values remain as previously noted.

Detroit, July 21.—Fancy white, 11 to 12¢; No. 1, white, 10 to 11¢. Extracted, white, 5 to 6¢; dark, 4 to 5¢. Beeswax, 25 to 26¢. New honey is arriving, but prices are hardly established. M. H. HUNT.

Minneapolis, July 9.—Honey much more encouraging. Fancy white clover comb is selling here now at 10¼ to 11¼¢. Not advisable to ship darker than amber. Extracted fancy white clover, 5¼ to 6¢; amber, 5¢; dark, 4 to 4½¢.

Outlook for honey much more encouraging. S. H. HALL & CO.

Indianapolis, July 18.—Fancy white comb honey, 12 to 13¢; No. 1, 10 to 11¢. Extracted, white, 6 to 7¢. Beeswax, 25 to 27¢.

Only a few arrivals of fancy white comb; market almost bare, and demand good. Quite a little comb honey from honey-dew is being offered, but there is simply no demand for the stuff. WALTER S. POWDER.

Milwaukee, July 14.—Fancy 1-pound sections, 11 to 12¢; No. 1, 10 to 11¢; No. 1, 8 to 10¢; amber, 7 to 7½¢; dark and old, 6 to 7¢. Extracted, in barrels, kegs or pails, white, 6 to 6½¢; dark and amber, 4 to 5¢. Beeswax, 20 to 28¢.

Since our last the sales of honey have not been large, altho a fair demand has existed and continues, altho the fruit consumption makes some difference with eaters of honey. There is not a very large supply of old stock left, and we shall be in good order for new crop both extracted and comb. The outlook is good. A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Buffalo, July 9.—There is a very good demand for strictly fancy 1-pound comb, at 10 to 11¢; other grades, however, range from 9 to 7¢, and even 6¢, when poor enough. Quite an amount of honey can be sold at this range. Extracted ranges from 4 to 6¢, with a moderate demand. BATTERSON & CO.

St. Louis, July 9.—Fancy white comb, 10 to 11¢; No. 1, 10¢; amber, 9 to 10¢; dark, 8 to 9¢. Extracted, white, 5¼ to 6¢; amber, 5 to 5½¢; dark, 4 to 4½¢. Beeswax, 20 to 22¢. WESTCOTT COM. CO.

Cincinnati, July 9.—Demand is slow for all kinds of honey, especially comb. Prices for best white comb honey, 10 to 13¢. Extracted honey brings 3¼ to 6¢, according to quality. Beeswax in good demand at 25 to 28¢ for good to choice ye low.

CHAS. F. MUTH & SON.

Talk about ... Comb Foundation

WE can now furnish the very best that can be made from pure wax. Our New Process of Milling enables us to surpass the previous efforts of ourselves and others in the manufacture of Comb Foundation.

It is always Pure and Sweet.
It is the kind that does not sag.
It is the kind you want.

If you once try it you will have no other. Samples furnished **FREE**. Large illustrated Catalog of all kinds of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies,

And a copy of the American Bee-Keeper, sent upon application. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

I. J. STRINGHAM,
105 Park Place,
NEW YORK,

KEEPS IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

1-pound Square Jars, \$4.60 gross.
Labels, 60c gross; disc. on quantities.
Italian Queens, 65c each.
Catalog **FREE**.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

CARLOADS—



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and **Everything** used in the Bee-Industry.

We have the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. We supply Dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment.

Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

Inter-State Manufacturing Co.,

HUDSON, St. Croix Co., WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The A. I. Root Co.'s Goods Wholesale. Retail.

Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted. **M. H. HUNT** Cash for Beeswax. **BELL BRANCH, MICH.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

I ARISE



TO SAY to the readers of the **BEE JOURNAL** that **DOOLITTLE**

has concluded to sell **BEEES and QUEENS**—in their season, during 1898, at the following prices:

One Colony of Italians on 9 Gallup frames, in light shipping-box \$6 00
Five Colonies..... 25 00
Ten Colonies..... 45 00
1 untested queen. 1 00
8 " queens 5 50
12 " " 10 00
1 tested Queen... \$1 50
3 " Queens. 3 50
1 select tested queen 2 00
3 " Queens 4 00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing.. 3 00
Extra Selected for breeding, **THE VERY BEST**.. 5 00
About a Pound of **BEEES** in a Two-frame Nucius, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

—0—
Circular free, giving full particulars regarding the Bees and each class of Queens.
Address

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

11A25t

BORODINO, Onon. Co., N. Y.

21st Year Dadant's Foundation. 21st Year

Why does it sell so Well?

Because it has always given better satisfaction than any other.
Because **IN 21 YEARS** there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? **Beauty, Purity, Firmness, No Sagging. No Loss. PATENT WEED PROCESS SHEETING.**

Send Name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell the best **VEILS**, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.
The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEE SWAX WANTED AT ALL TIMES.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

OUR MOTTO—"Well Manufactured Stock! Quick Shipments!"

SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES, AND BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market. The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the best for making the **One-Piece Honey-Sections**—selected, young, and thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List **FREE**.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Please mention the American Bee Journal when writing.

ROOT'S GOODS.

Our Specialties:

The Fence and Plain Sections.
Weed New Process Foundation.
Cowan Extractors.
Porter Bee-Escapes—the best made.
Dovetailed Hives—with Danz. Patented Cover and Bottom.
Danzonbaker Hives.
No-Drip Shipping-Cases.
Gleanings in Bee-Culture, Illustrated, Semi-Monthly.

Catalog of Goods and Sample Copy of Gleanings sent for your name on a postal.

THE A. I. ROOT CO.
MEDINA, OHIO.

Branch Offices:

118 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.
1024 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn.
1635 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
10 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mechanic Falls, Me.